

Future Circular Collider Study

The global project: civil engineering, implementation plan, schedules, costs, next steps

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gratefully acknowledging input from FCC coordination group, global FCC design study team and all other contributors

LHC

HE-LHC

PS

SPS

FCC



<http://cern.ch/fcc>

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European
Commission

Horizon 2020
European Union funding
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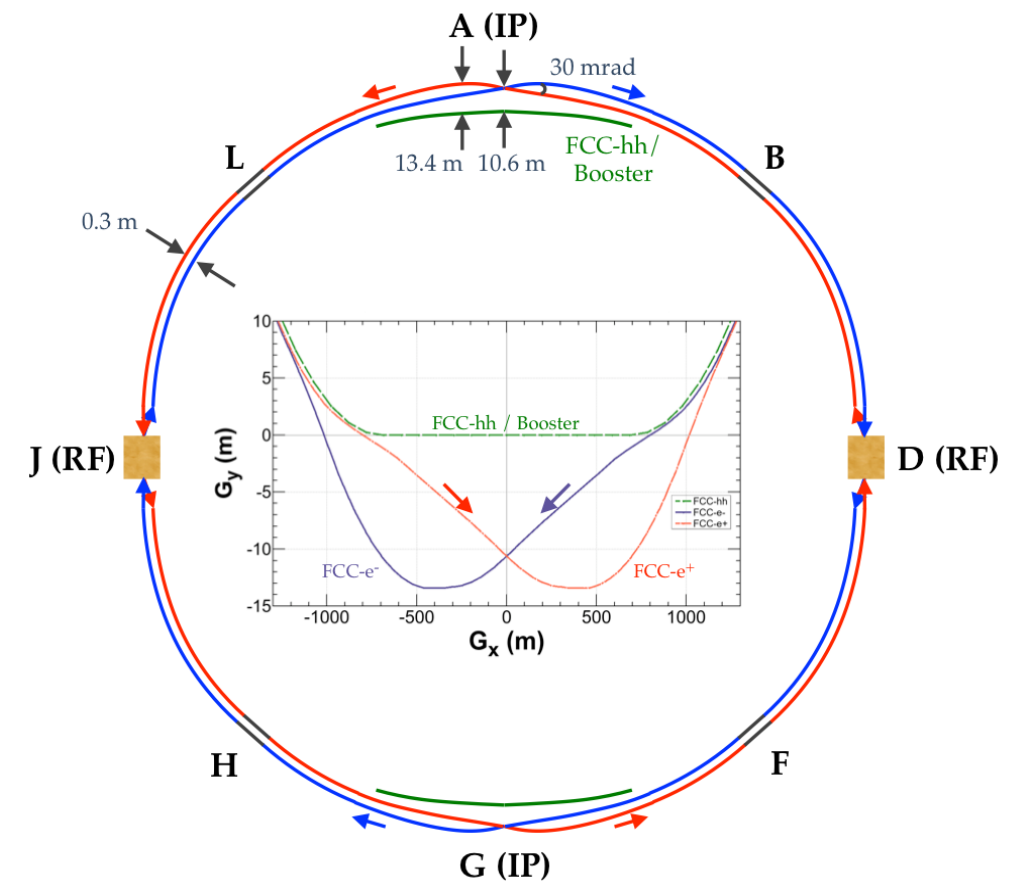
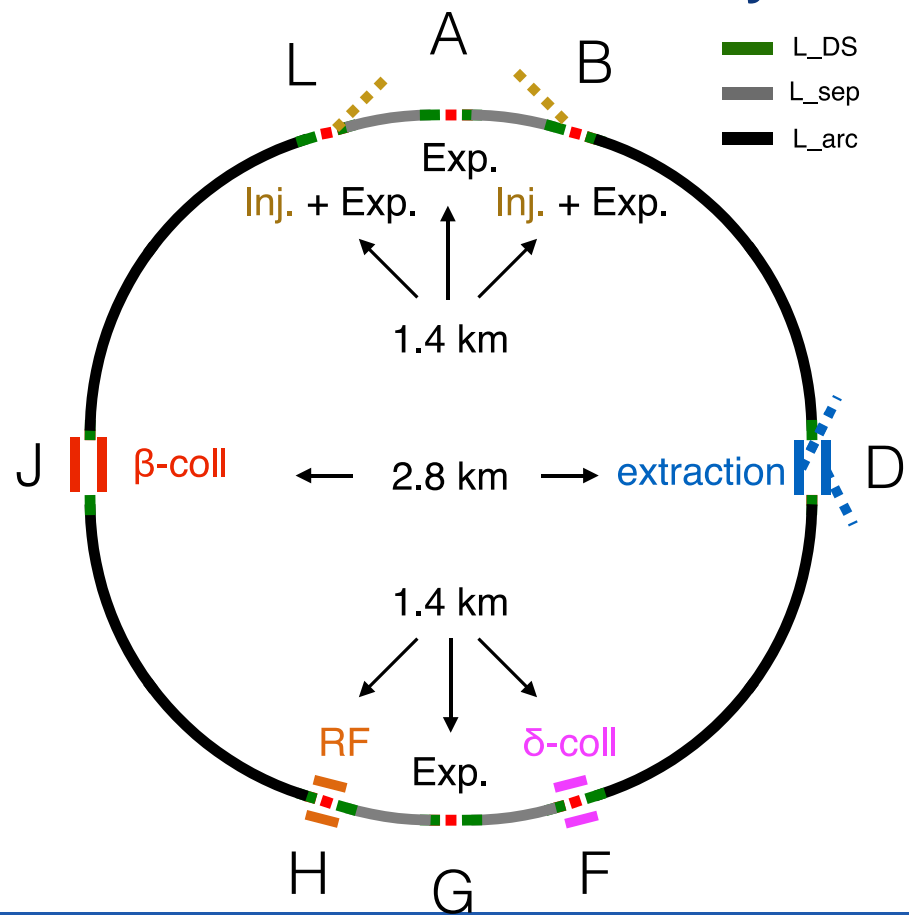
photo: J. Wenninger

FCC-common layouts

FCC-hh

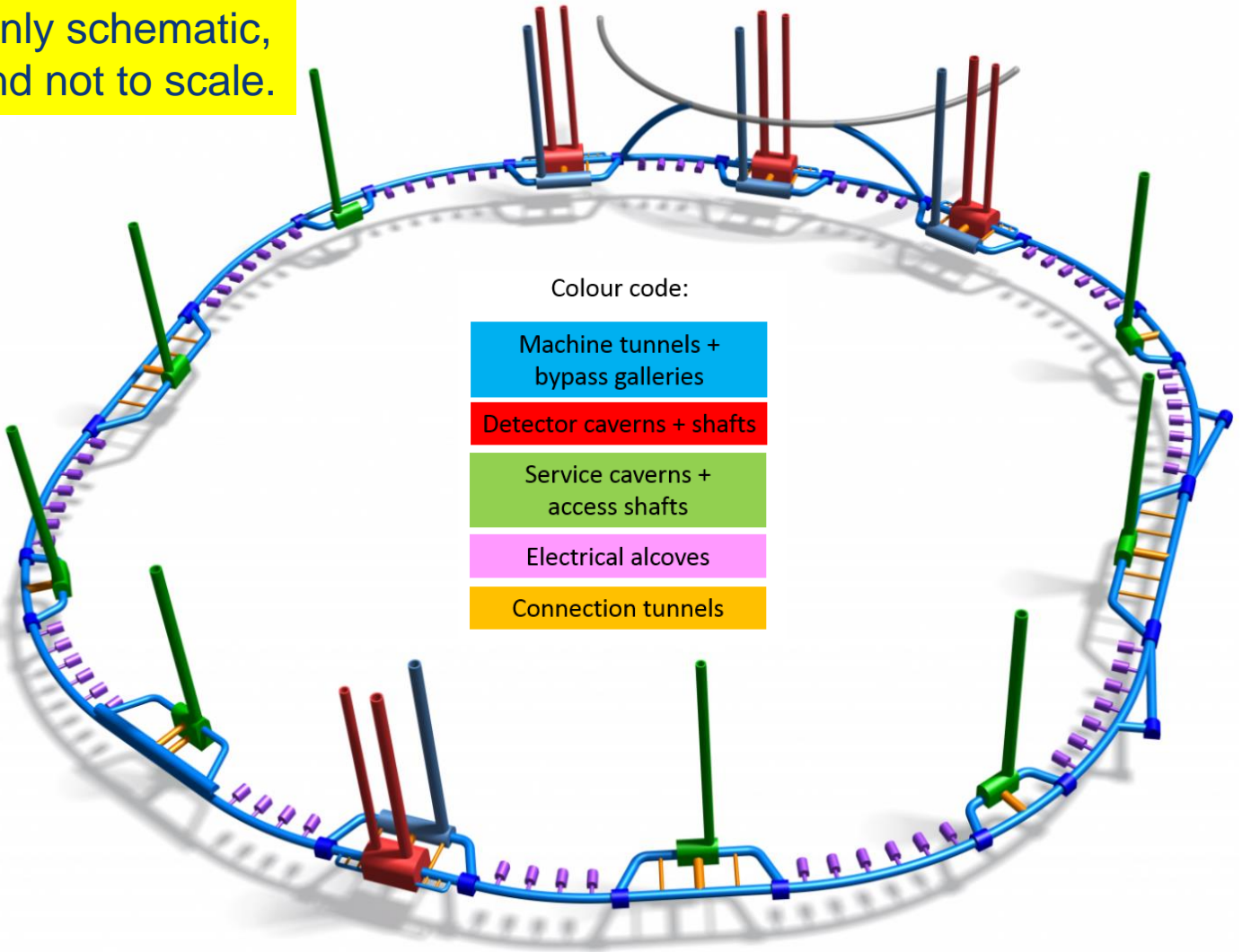
- Common footprint except around IPs
- Asymmetric IR layout to limit synchrotron radiation

FCC-ee



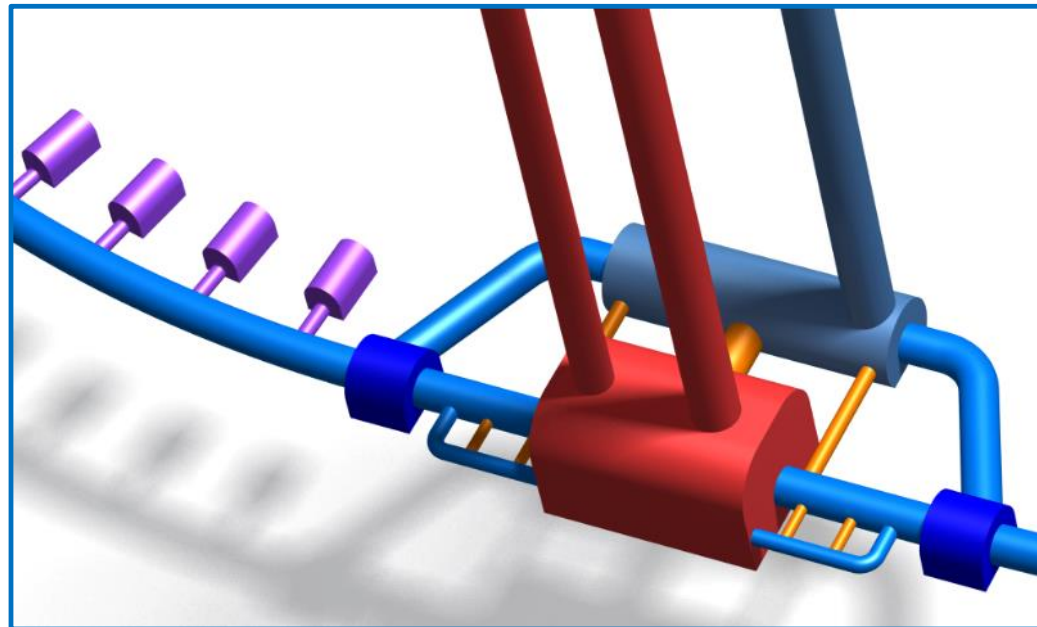
Underground Structures

Only schematic, and not to scale.



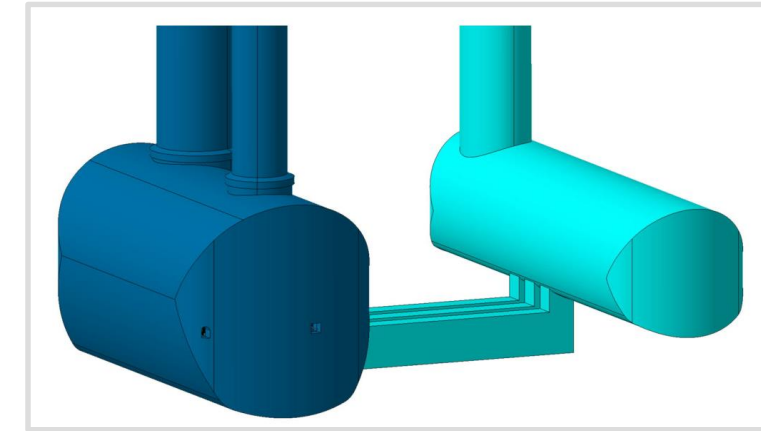
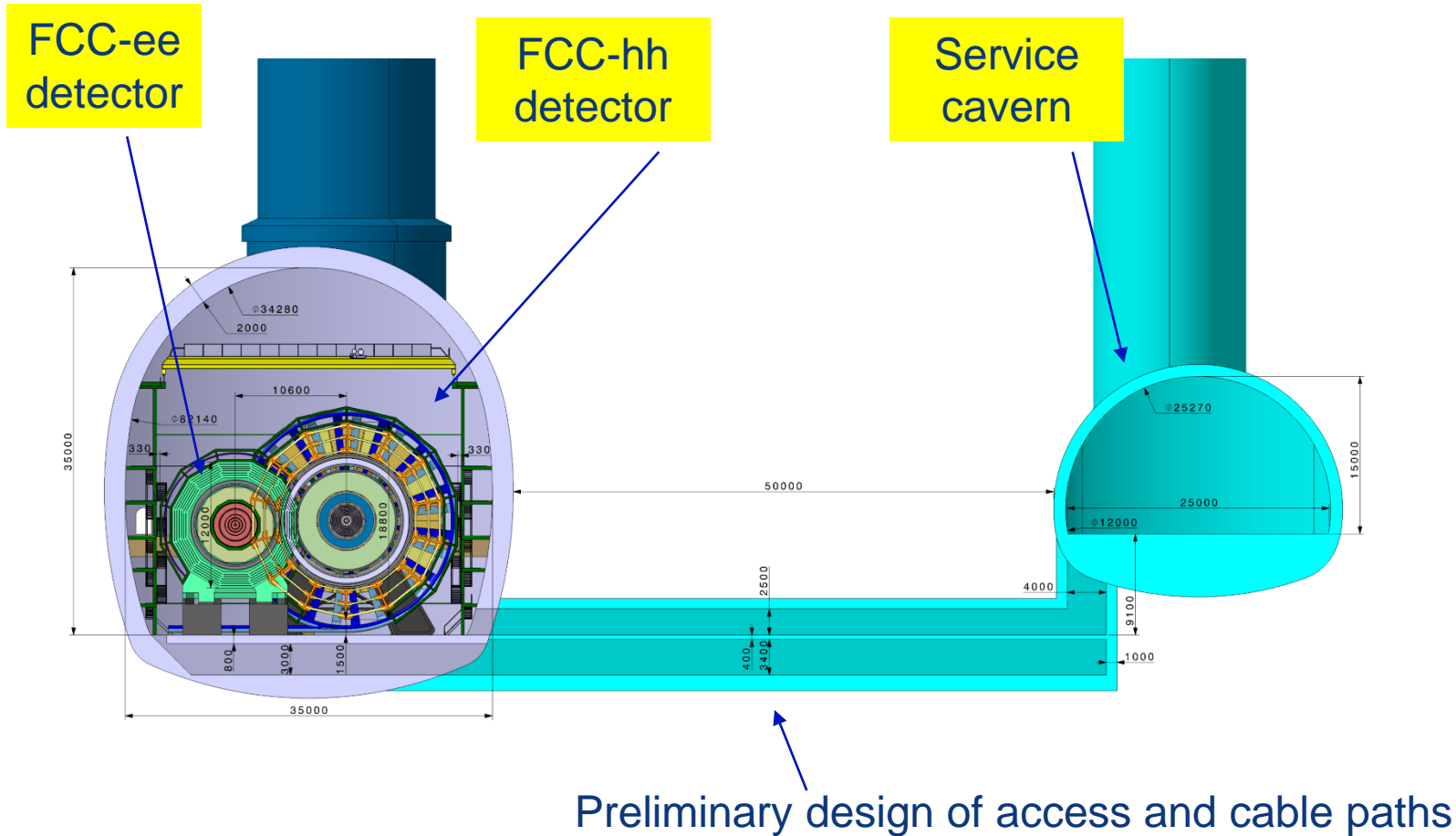
All structures based on most stringent requirements FCC-ee/FCC-hh

Experiment cavern structures (e⁺e⁻ enlargements not shown)



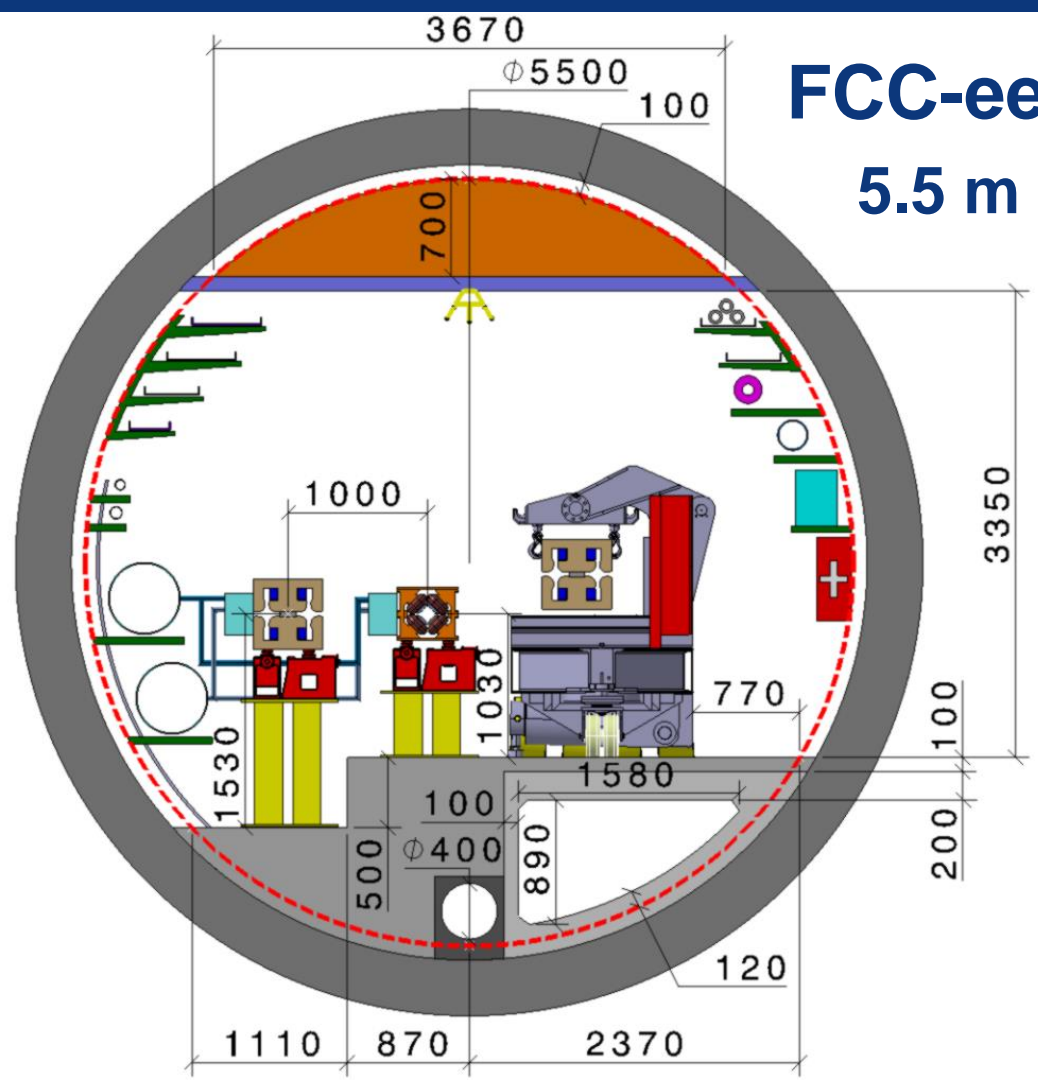
Common experimental points (A, G)

Distance between detector cavern and service cavern 50 m.
 Strayfield of unshielded detector solenoid < 5mT.



Preliminary design of access and cable paths

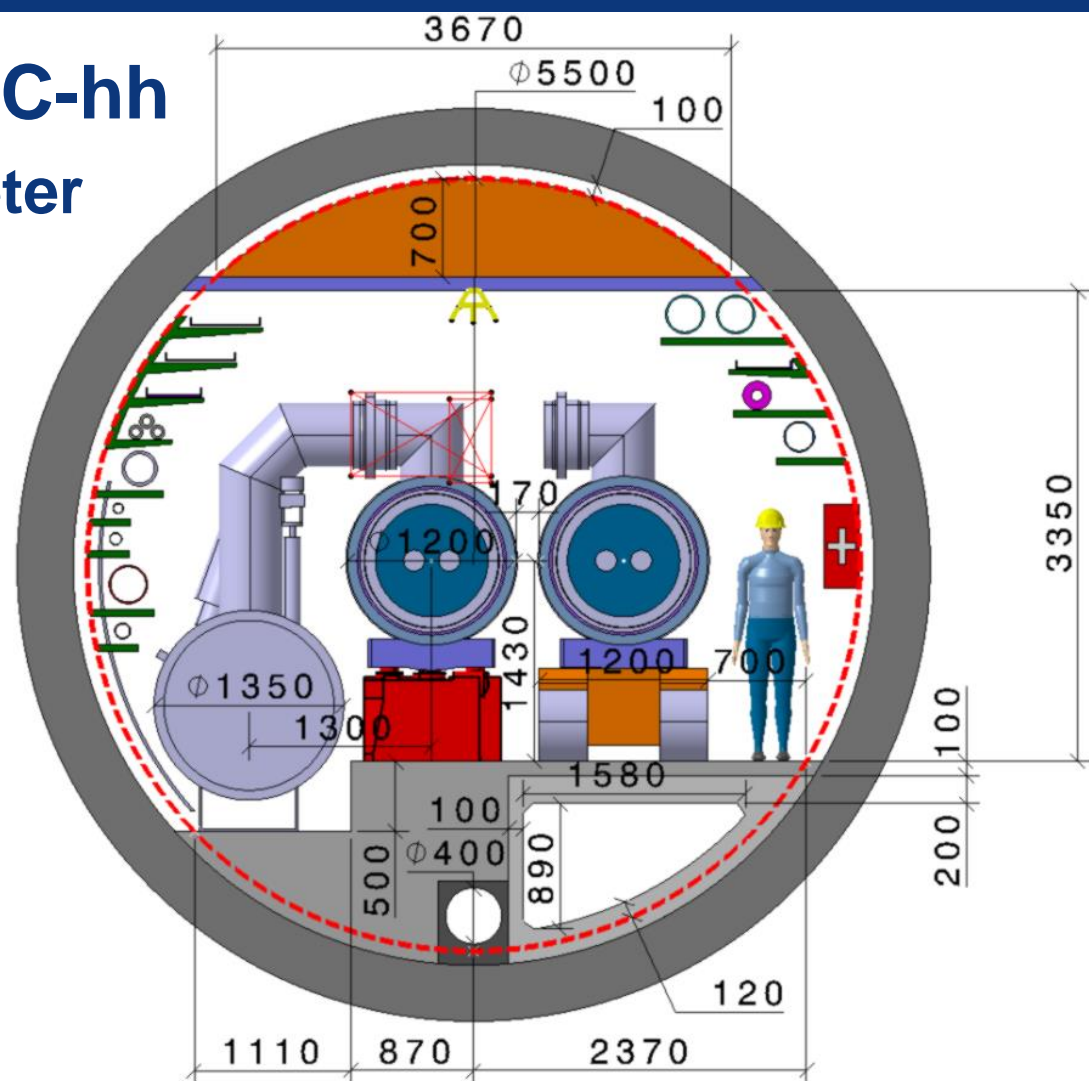
Tunnel integration in arcs



FCC-ee

FCC-hh

5.5 m inner diameter

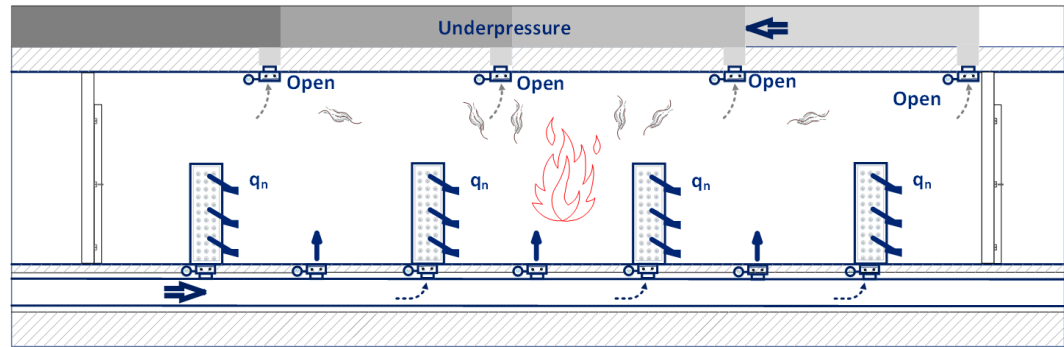
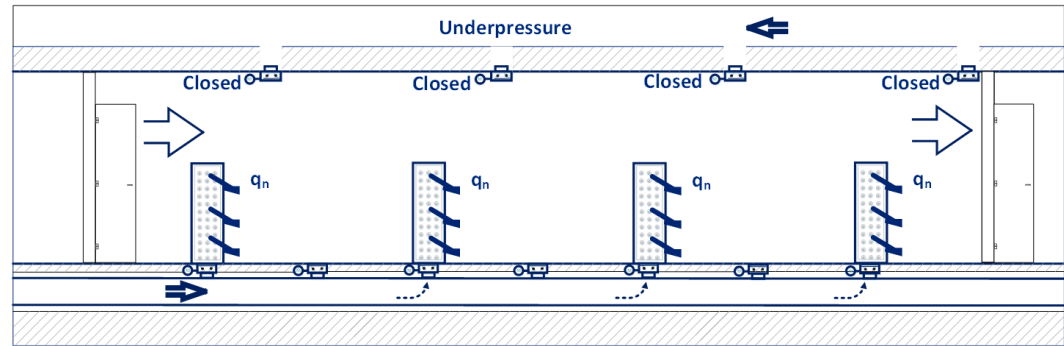
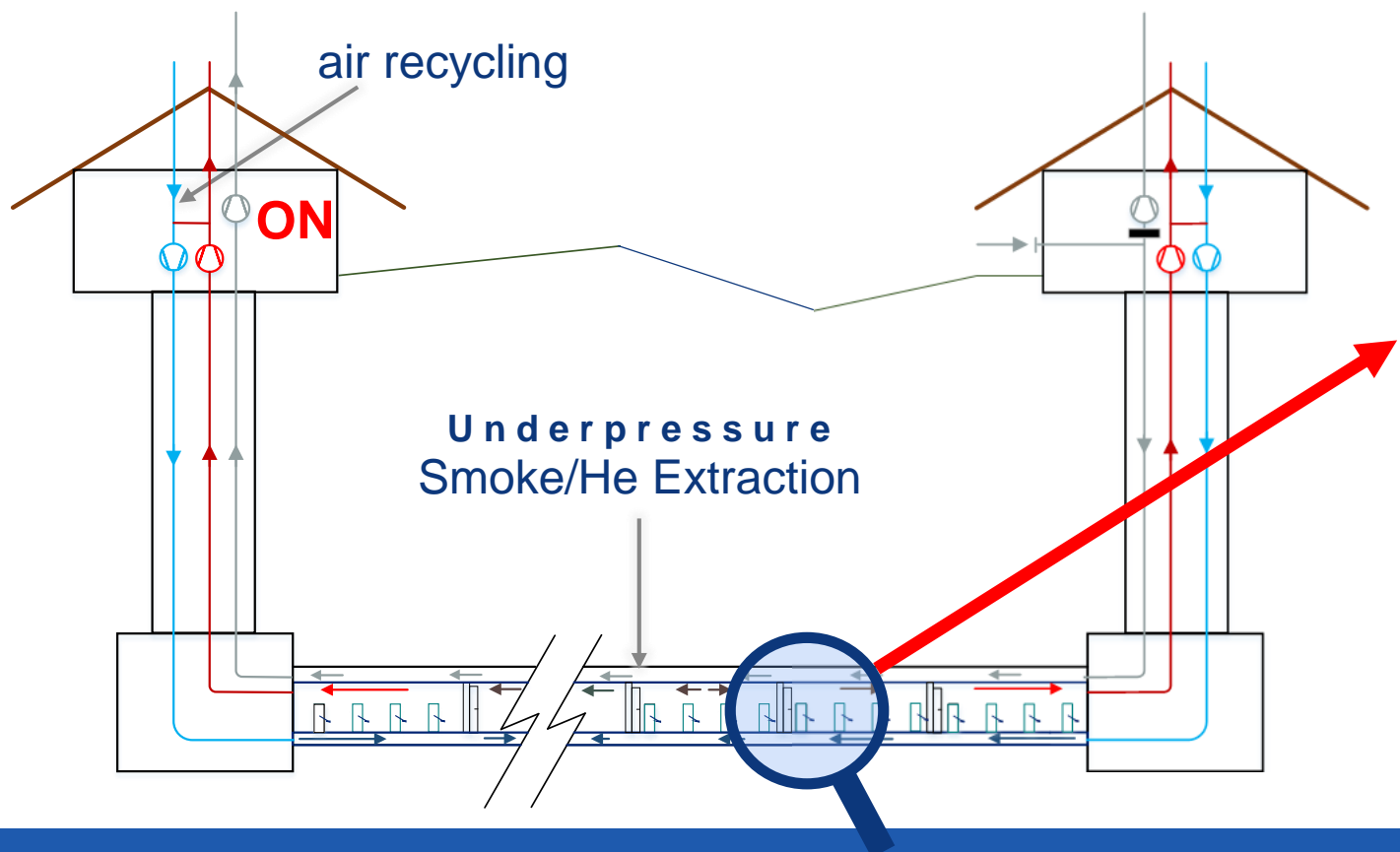


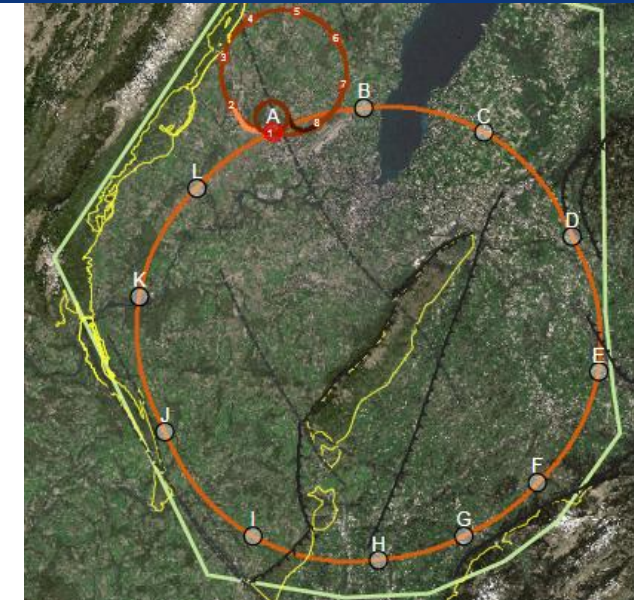
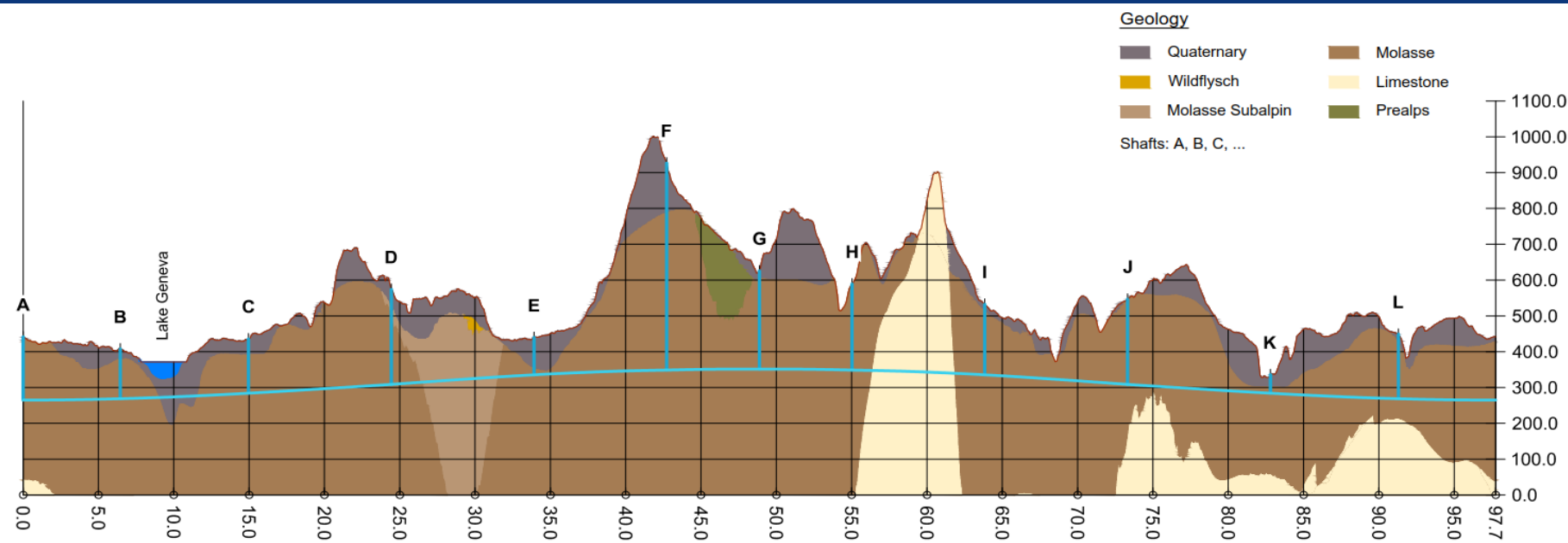
Ventilation system – Safety concept

Air injection and extraction systems on each point with full air recycling, (contrary to LHC)

Longitudinally separated compartments to allow isolation in case of fire/He leak, etc.

e.g. one side extraction fan will be ON, underpressurising the extraction duct, for fast reaction in case of emergency

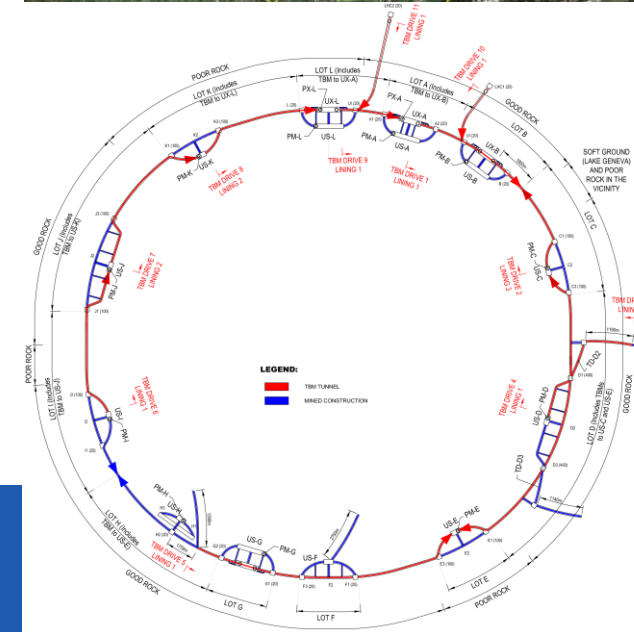




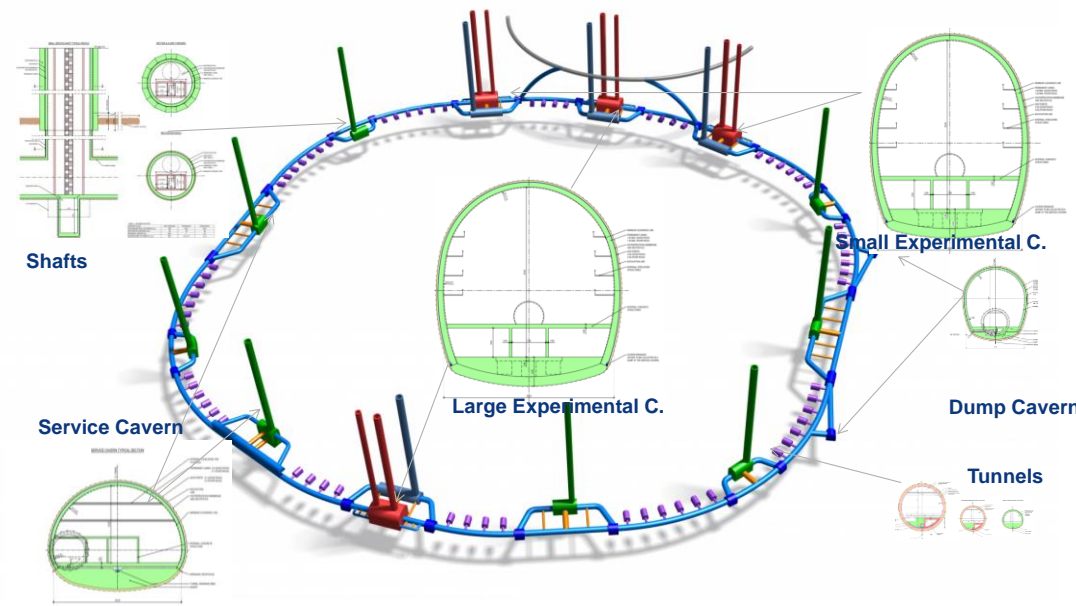
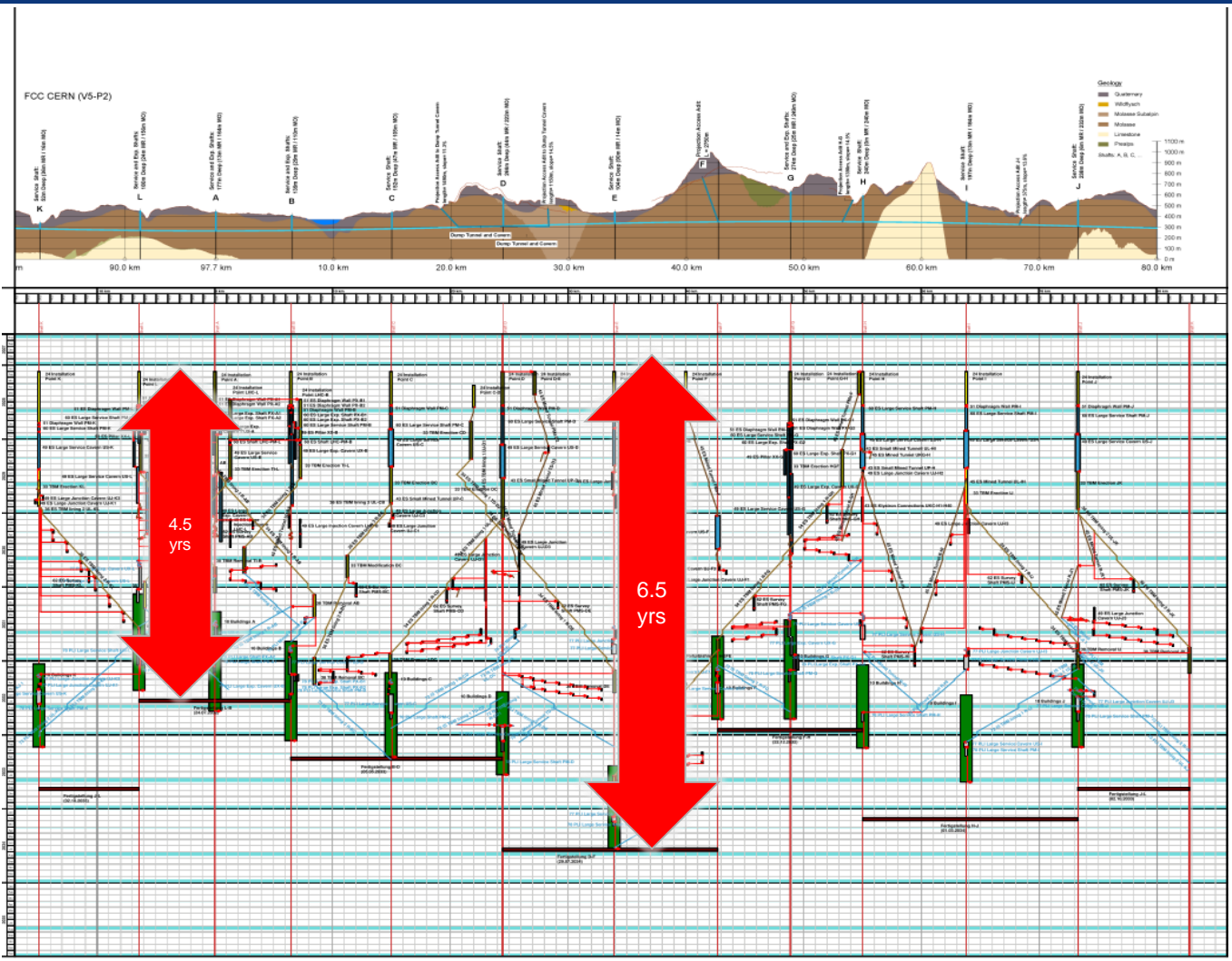
Present baseline position was established considering:

- lowest risk for construction
- fastest and cheapest construction
- feasible positions for large span caverns (most challenging structures)

next step: review of surface site locations and machine layout



CE schedule studies



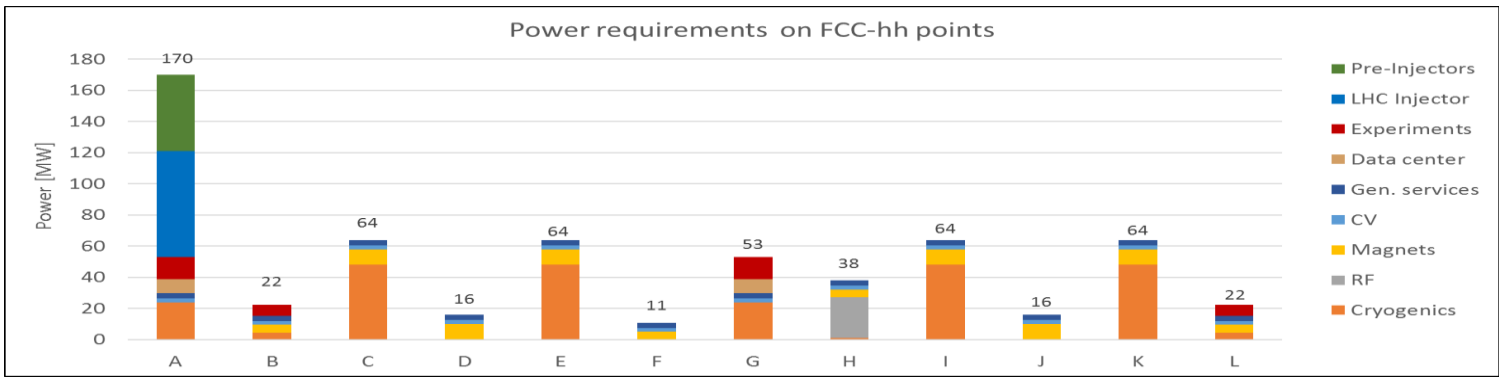
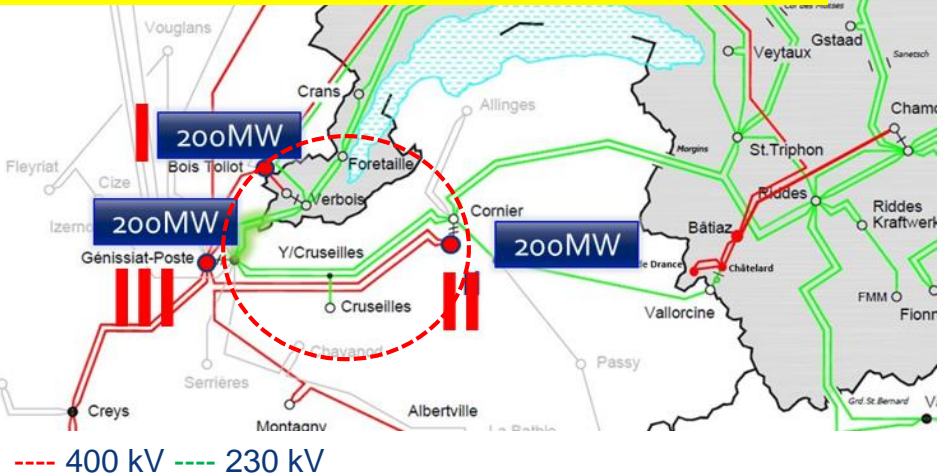
- Total construction duration 7 years
- First sectors ready after 4.5 years



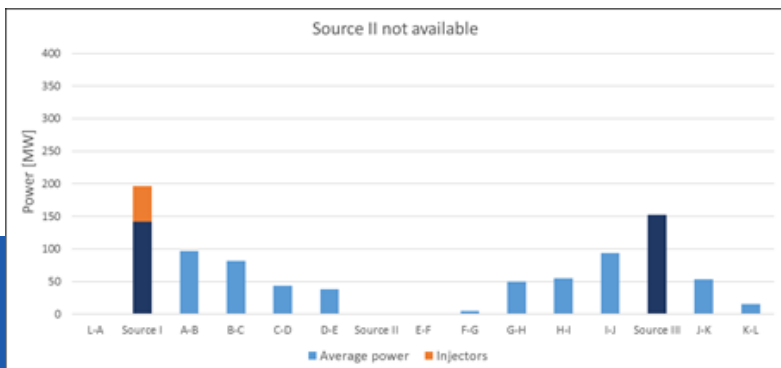
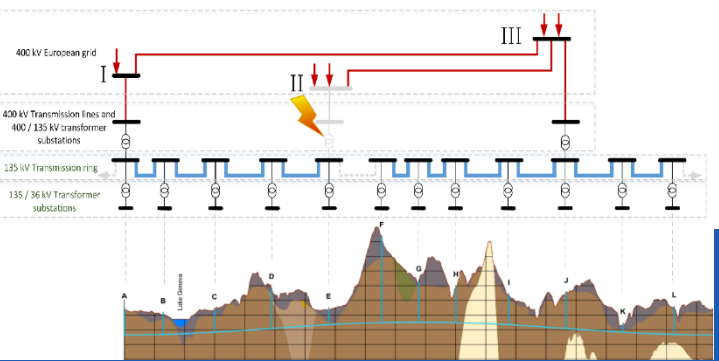
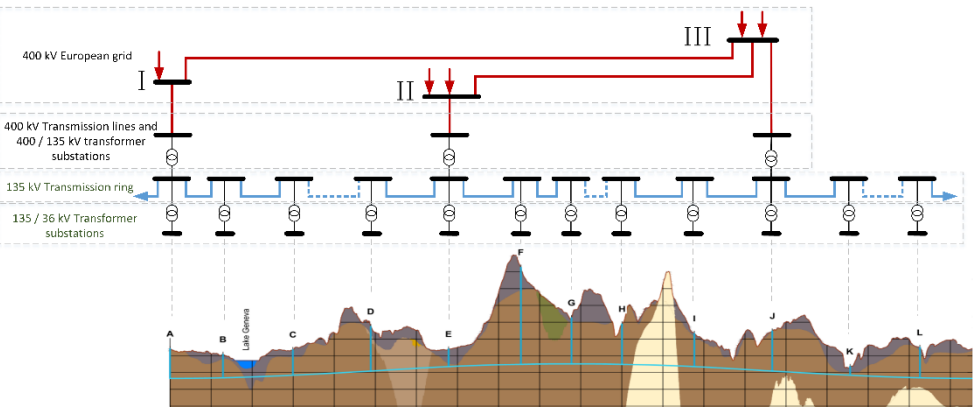
Supply and distribution of electrical energy

Additional 200 MW available for FCC at each of the three 400 kV sources.

Per-point power requirements as input for infrastructure-optimized conceptual design. (Peak FCC-ee 260 - 340 MW, total FCC-hh 550 MW)



If one power source goes down fall back to „degraded mode“: FCC remains cold, vacuum preserved, controls on, RF off, no beam (“standby”). All FCC points supplied from 2 other 400 kV points, through the power transmission line.



3 x 400 kV connections + 135 kV underground power distribution (NC)

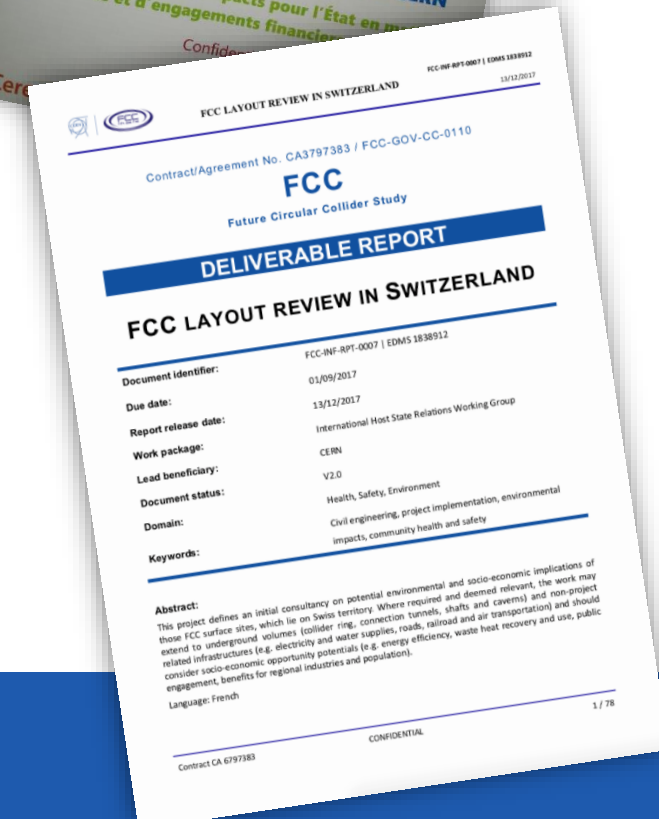


General secretariat of the region Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes and notified body “Centre d'études et d'expertise sur les risques, l'environnement, la mobilité et l'aménagement” CEREMA



Working group with representatives of federation, canton and state of Geneva and representation of Switzerland at the international organisations and consultancy companies

- Administrative processes for project preparatory phase developed.
- First review of tunnel placement performed.
- Requirements for urbanistic, environmental, economic impact, land acquisition and construction permit related processes defined.
- **For 2019-20, common optimization of collider tunnel and surface site infrastructure implementation planned.**



Preliminary site reviews

- In partnership with a Geneva based environmental consulting company (for CH part) + a government operated body (for F part)
- preliminary reviewed and assessed the surface sites, underground volumes, infrastructure needs
 - analysed the required next steps and schedule considerations
 - analysed the development potential and opportunities (socio-economic benefits)

Aim:

- understand applicable methods in host states, legal and regulatory constraints
- understand whether a 100 km tunnel and surface infrastructure as feasible from a socio-urbanistic perspective
- determine whether an integrated and uniform method can be adopted for a subsequent design phase

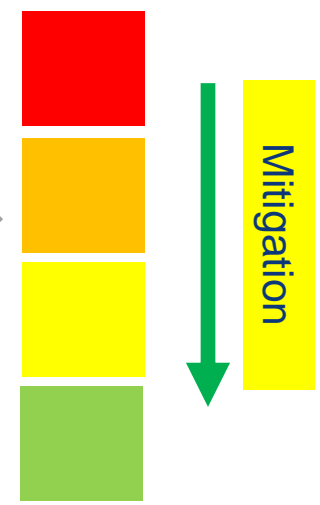
Description



Applicable criteria

Thématique	Équipe par rapport aux points	Thématique	Équipe par rapport aux points	Thématique	Équipe par rapport aux points
Topographie	Topo-Info	Topographie	Topo-Info	Topographie	Topo-Info
Sous-sol	Topo-Info	Sous-sol	Topo-Info	Sous-sol	Topo-Info
Risques naturels	Topo-Info	Risques naturels	Topo-Info	Risques naturels	Topo-Info
Risques technologiques	Topo-Info	Risques technologiques	Topo-Info	Risques technologiques	Topo-Info
Risques liés à la santé humaine	Topo-Info	Risques liés à la santé humaine	Topo-Info	Risques liés à la santé humaine	Topo-Info

Classification



Principle FCC feasibility in region confirmed

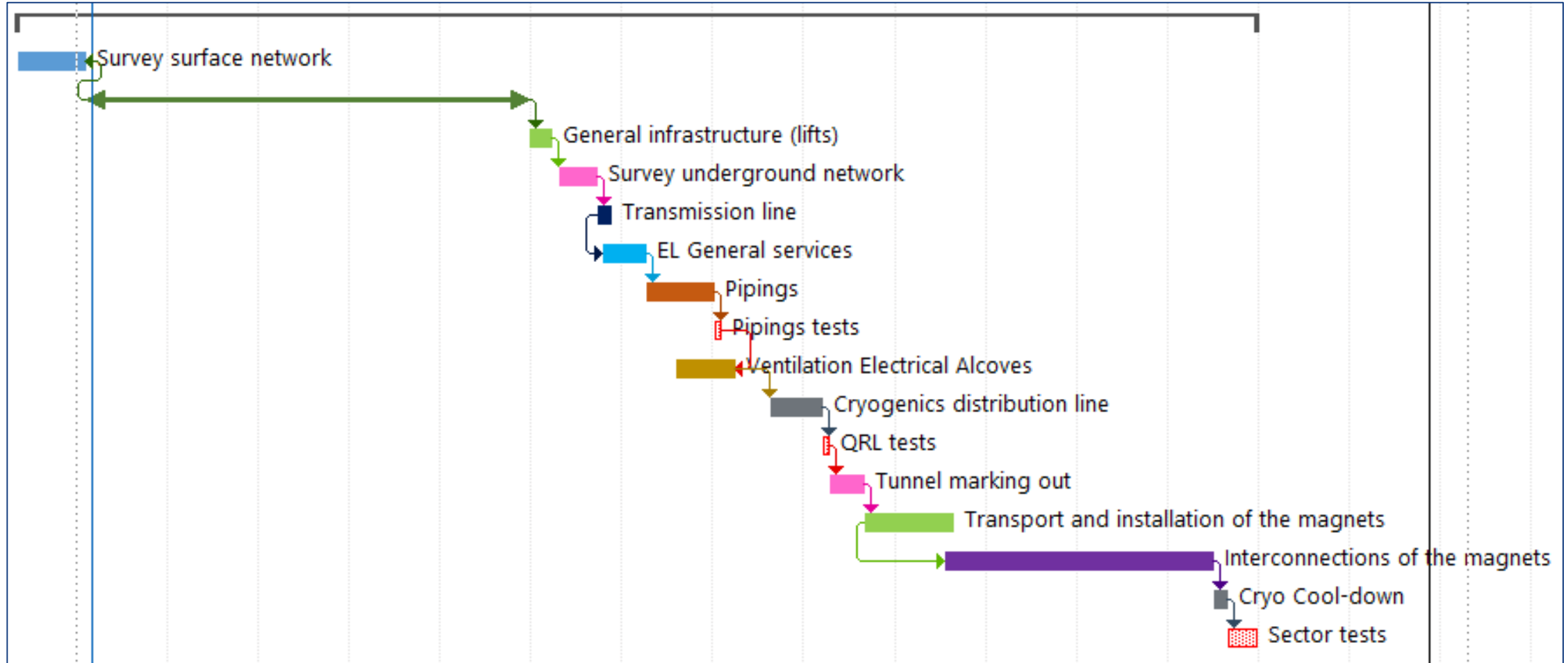
- Iterative optim. process shown to be efficient (6 months „turn-around“)
- Socio-economic benefits identified, **examples:**
- networks and infrastructure development
 - energy recovery/waste heat use
 - education and training facilities
- Recommendations on
- ground analysis procedures
 - schedule development

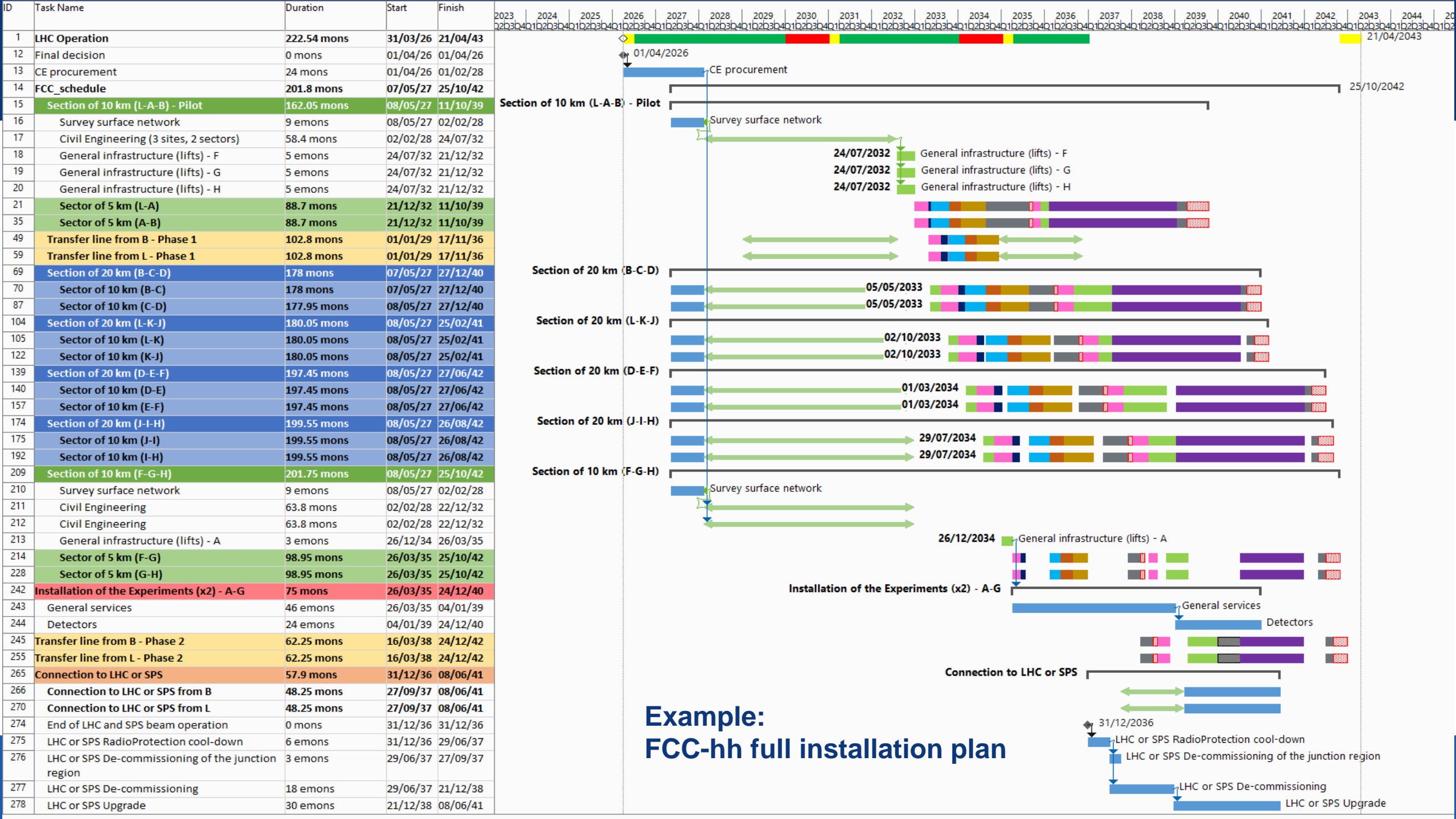
Input to schedule studies

- Results of discussions with host state authorities for definition of preparatory phase duration
- Present CERN procurement rules for duration of tendering and adjudication phases
- CE consultants input for duration of various planning phases, site investigations and CE construction
- Detailed CERN schedule study for FCC-hh, based on experience from LHC, HL-LHC (learning curves, LS1, taking into account number of persons underground, number of crews, structuring of industrial installation contracts, etc.)
- Adaptation to FCC-ee by scaling from FCC-hh study and experience from LEP (e.g. cryo module installation, etc.)

Example of a sector installation sequence

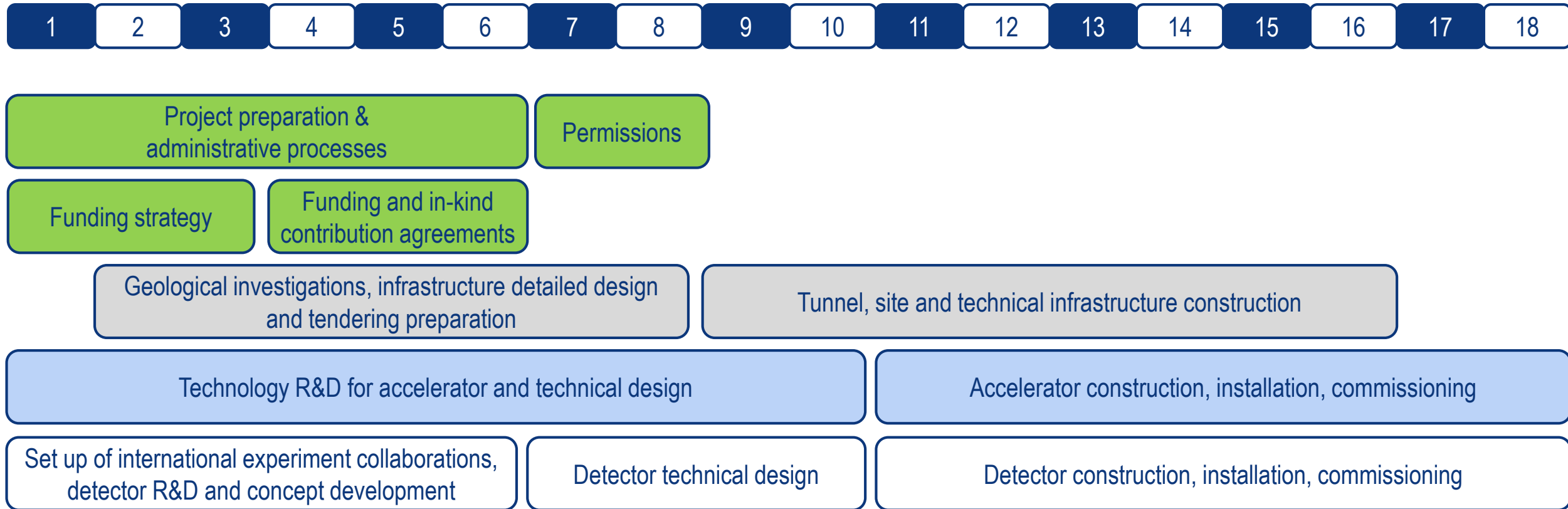
FCC-hh: main elements for sector installation plan

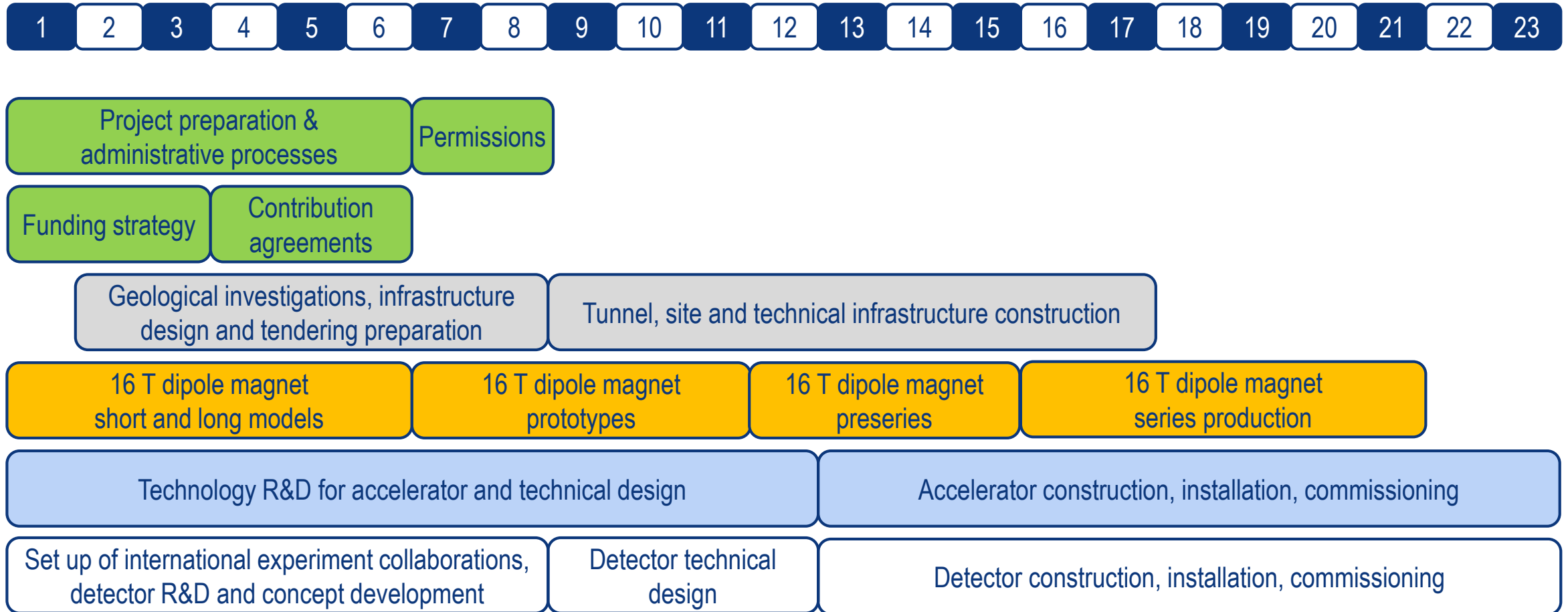






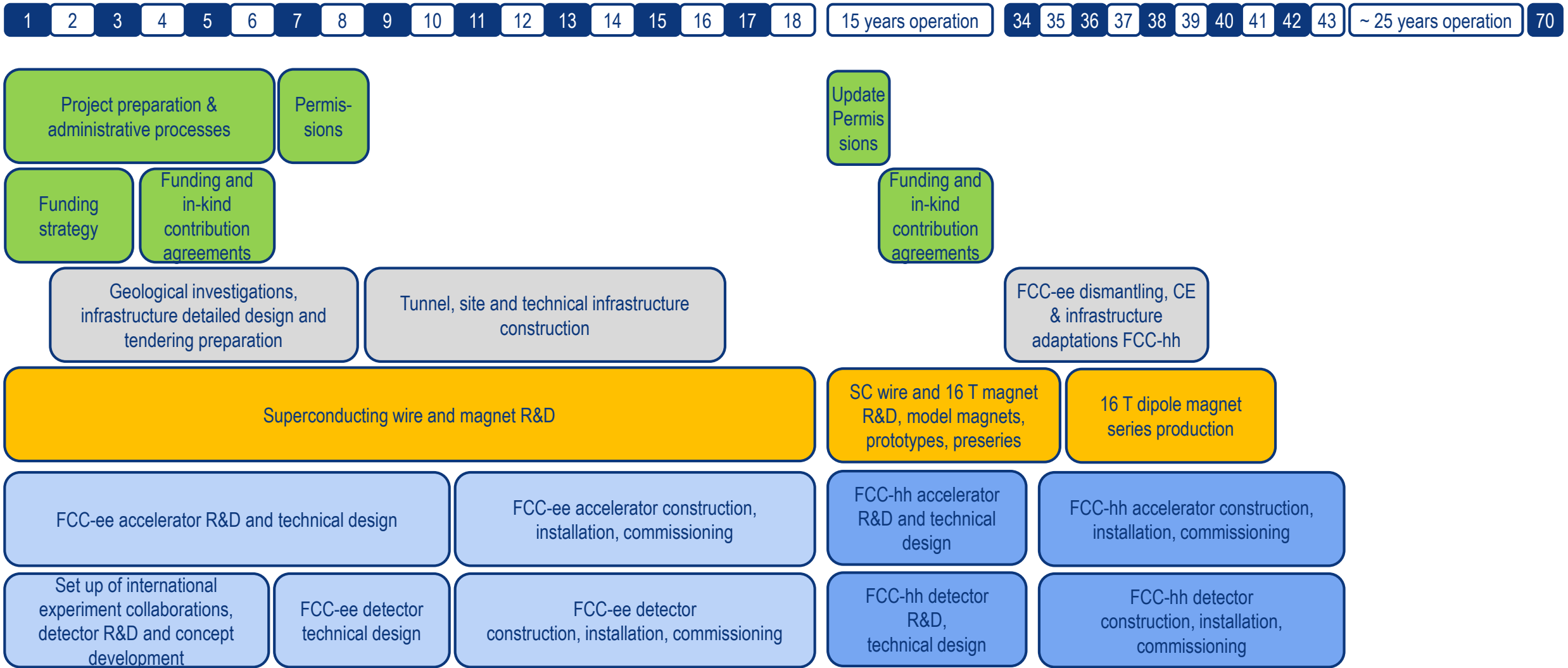
FCC-ee technical implementation schedule





- Assumes injection from (adapted) LHC.

FCC integral project schedule

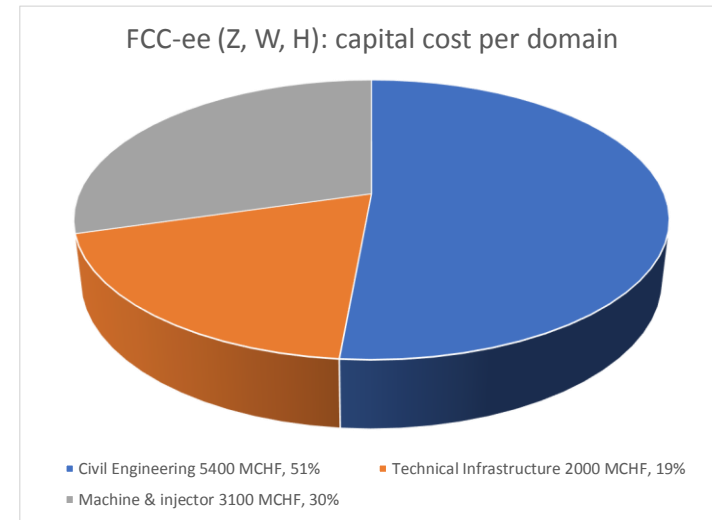


Input to cost estimates

- CE consultants cost study for complete CE construction (including access roads, spoil transport and removal cost, normalized with ~10 large European tunnel projects)
- Machine technical designs as available
- Scaling from LEP, LHC cost and HL-LHC, LIU activities
- Further input from other machines and research centres, e.g. SuperKEKB injector linac, etc.

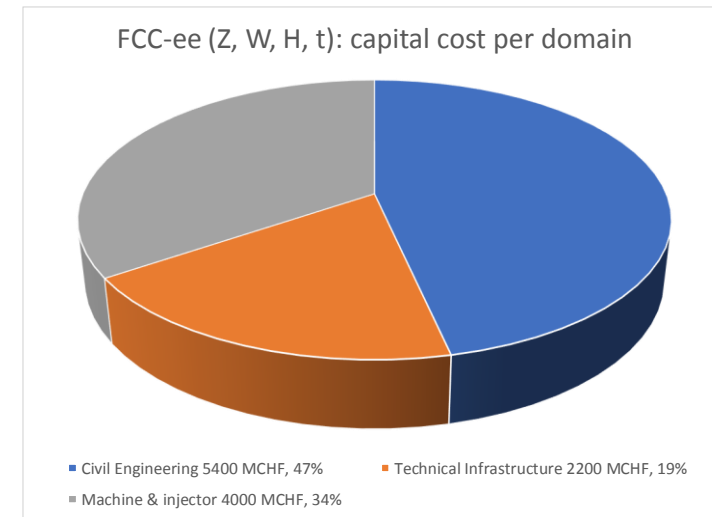
Total construction cost phase1 (Z, W, H) amounts to 10,500 MCHF

- 5,400 MCHF for civil engineering (51%)
- 2,000 MCHF for technical infrastructure (19%)
- 3,100 MCHF accelerator and injector (20%)



Complement cost for phase2 (tt) amounts to 1,100 MCHF

- 900 MCHF for RF, 200 MCHF for associated technical infrastructure



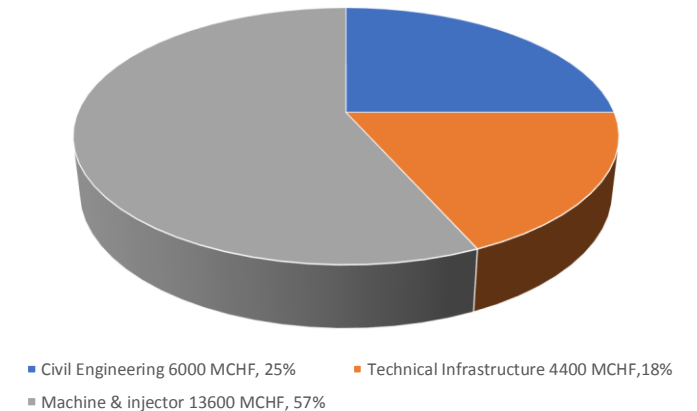
Total construction cost in “stand-alone” is 24,000 MCHF

- 13,600 MCHF accelerator and injector (57%)
 - Major part corresponds to the 4,700 Nb₃Sn 16 T main dipole magnets, totalling 9,400 MCHF, at cost target of 2 MCHF/magnet.
- 6,000 MCHF construction cost for surface and underground civil engineering (25%)
- 4,400 MCHF for technical infrastructures (18%)

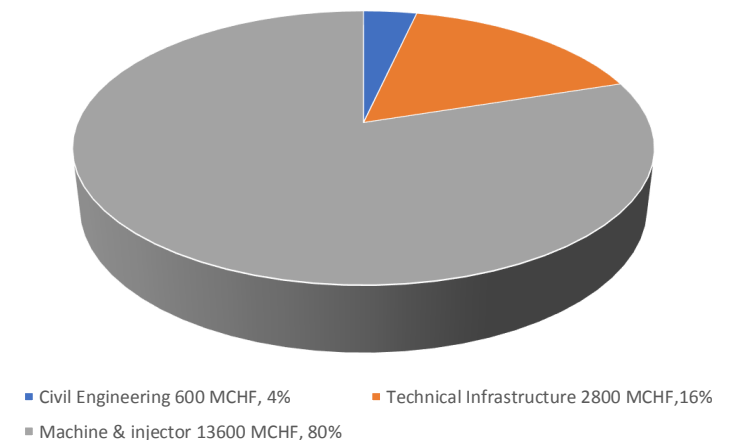
Total construction cost in “combined mode” following FCC-ee is 17,000 MCHF.

- CE and TI from FCC-ee re-used
- 600 MCHF for additional CE structures:
 - Two experiment caverns for the lower luminosity experiments
 - Beam dump tunnels and the two transfer lines from LHC
- 2,800 MCHF for additional TI, driven by cryogenics infrastructure

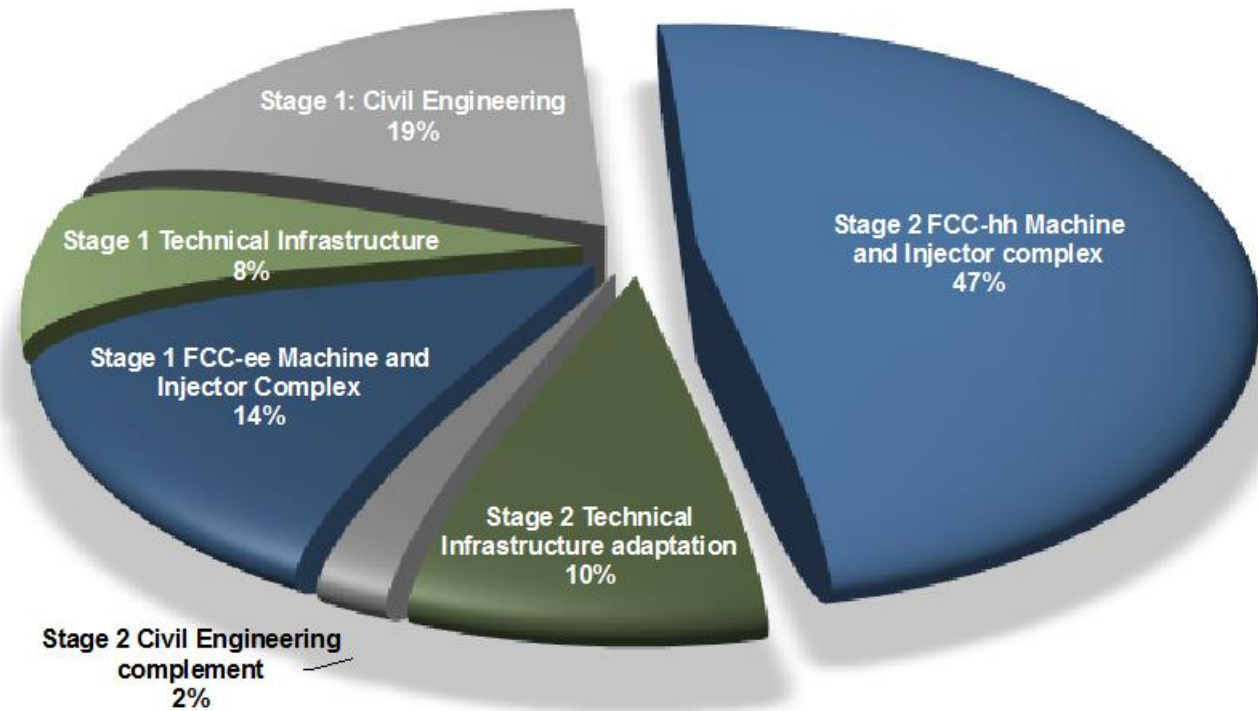
FCC-hh - stand alone: capital cost per domain



FCC-hh - combined mode: capital cost per domain



Domain	Cost in MCHF
Stage 1 - Civil Engineering	5,400
Stage 1 - Technical Infrastructure	2,200
Stage 1 - FCC-ee Machine and Injector Complex	4,000
Stage 2 - Civil Engineering complement	600
Stage 2 - Technical Infrastructure adaptation	2,800
Stage 2 - FCC-hh Machine and Injector complex	13,600
TOTAL construction cost for integral FCC project	28,600



Conclusions and outlook

- The first phase of FCC conceptual design studies is completed. Baseline machine designs and associated infrastructures, with performance matching the physics requirements, were established.
- A possible integrated FCC programme has been developed and submitted to the ESU, together with descriptions of the individual machines.
- Next steps, in parallel to ESU process and in harmony with its recommendations, will develop a concrete local/regional implementation scenario in collaboration with host state authorities, accompanied by machine optimization, physics studies and technology R&D.